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# Data Evaluation Report on the Acute Toxicity of AE F130060 Technical to Sheepshead Minnow (Cyprinodon Variegatus)

PMRA Submission Number

EPA MRID Number 45386301

Data Requirement:

PMRA DATA CODE

**EPA DP Barcode** 

D284719

10/04

**OECD Data Point** 

EPA MRID

45386301

**EPA** Guideline

§72-3a

Test material:

AE F 130060 Technical

Purity: 95.7% (w:w)

Common name: Chemical name: Mesosulfuron-methyl

IUPAC: Methyl 2-[3-(4,6-dimethoxyprimidin-2-yl)ureidosulfonyl]-4-

methanesulfonamidomethylbenzoate

CA name: Methyl 2-[[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl-4-

[[(methylsulfonyl)amino]methyl]benzoate

CAS No.: 208465-21-8

Synonyms: Code: AE F130060 00 1C95 0001

Primary Reviewer: Rebecca Bryan Staff Scientist, Dynamac Corporation Signature: Rece Boyan
Date: 8/22/03

Signature: C. E. Pador
Date: 8/22/03

Date: 8/29/09 Le Lo

QC Reviewer: Christie E. Padova, B.S. Staff Scientist, Dynamac Corporation

Le. La Soda

Primary Reviewer: Tim Bargar, Biologist

OPP/EFED/ERB - III

Secondary Reviewer(s):

Date:

{EPA/OECD/PMRA}

Reference/Submission No.:

Company Code: Active Code:

**EPA PC Code:** 122009

**Date Evaluation Completed:** 

limit test

CITATION: Abedi, J., et al. 2001. 96 Hour Acute Toxicity to the Sheephead Minnow, Cyprinodon variegatus, in a Static System, AE F130060 Technical, 95.7% w/w. Unpublished study performed by Aventis CropScience, Pikeville, NC. Laboratory Study Identification CK99W506. Study submitted by Aventis CropScience, Research Triangle Park, NC. Study initiated June 1, 2000 and completed February 16, 2001.

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

In a 96-hour acute toxicity study, juvenile Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus) were exposed to AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl) at mean-measured concentrations of 0 (negative control) and 105 ppm a.i. under static conditions. Nominal concentrations were 0 (negative control) and 100 ppm (limit concentration).

No mortality or signs of toxicity were observed in the control or test groups during the 96-hour study. The 96-hour  $LC_{50}$  is >105 ppm a.i., which categorizes AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl) as practically non-toxic to juvenile Sheepshead minnow on an acute toxicity basis. The NOEC and LOEC observed for both mortality and sub-lethal effects were 105 and >105 ppm a.i., respectively, the only concentration tested.

Since the mean terminal fish weight of 0.307 g was less than the required initial weight range of 0.5 to 5 g, this study does not fulfill guideline requirements for an acute toxicity study with the Sheepshead minnow [§72-3(a)] and is classified SUPPLEMENTAL.

#### **Results Synopsis**

Test Organism Size/Age (mean Weight or Length):

Age not specified;  $0.307 \pm 0.091$  g and  $2.2 \pm 0.20$  cm

(means of 30 control fish at study termination)

Test Type (Flow-through, Static, Static Renewal):

Static

#### 96-Hour

LC<sub>50</sub>: >105 ppm a.i. NOEC: 105 ppm a.i. LOEC: >105 ppm a.i. Endpoints affected: None

# I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

**GUIDELINE FOLLOWED:** 

The study protocol was based on procedures outlined in the OECD Guideline No. 203 (1989), and the U.S. EPA Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Series §72-3 (1982). Deviations from U.S. EPA FIFRA Guideline §72-3a include:

- 1. The wet fish weight (0.307 g) was determined from control organisms at study termination and was less than the recommended initial range of 0.5-5g.
- Water hardness was not reported.

These deviations do not affect the validity of the study. However, this study does not fulfill guideline requirements.

#### COMPLIANCE:

Signed and dated GLP, Confidentiality, and Quality Assurance statements were provided. This study was conducted in accordance with standards set forth in 40 CFR 160 with the following exceptions: routine dilution water and fish food contaminant screening analyses were not collected in accordance

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with GLP procedures and an in-life inspection was not conducted for the contaminant analyses; and a range-finder test was conducted prior to the signed protocol (p. 3).

#### A. MATERIALS:

1. Test Material

AE F 130060 Technical (Mesosulfuron-methyl)

Description:

Light beige powder

Lot No./Batch No.:

Pfl. 35316

**Purity:** 

95.7% (w:w)

Stability of Compound

**Under Test Conditions:** 

The stability of the test substance in the dilution water during the course of the study was demonstrated by analytical determination at 0

and 96 hours. Results are presented in Table 3, p. 19.

Storage conditions of

test chemicals:

 $25 \pm 5$ °C in the dark

OECD requires water solubility, stability in water and light,  $pK_a$ ,  $P_{ow}$  and vapor pressure of the test compound. OECD requirements were not reported.

#### 2. Test organism:

Species:

Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)

Age at test initiation:

Juvenile, not otherwise specified

Weight at test initiation: Initial weights were not reported. Mean terminal weights were  $0.307 \pm 0.091$ 

g (mean of 30 control fish at study termination)

Length at test initiation: Initial lengths were not reported. Mean terminal lengths were  $2.2 \pm 0.20$  cm

(mean of 30 control fish at study termination)

Source:

Aquatic Bio-Systems, Fort Collins, CO

### **B. STUDY DESIGN:**

# 1. Experimental Conditions

- a. Range-finding Study: A 72-hour static range-finding study was conducted with Sheepshead minnow and AE F130060 Technical at nominal concentrations of 0 (negative control), 1, 10, and 100 ppm. After 72 hours, there were no mortalities observed in the control or treatment groups.
- b. Definitive Study:

Table 1: Experimental Parameters

Parameter	Details	Remarks		
		Criteria		
Acclimation period:	14 days			
Conditions: (same as test or not)	Same as test			
Feeding:	Rangen Salmon Starter and Artemia nauplii provided, ad libitum.	EPA requires: minimum 14 days; no feeding during test OECD requires		
Health: (any mortality observed)	No mortalities during the 14-day acclimation period.	minimum of 12 days.		
Duration of the test	96 hours			
		EPA/OECD requires: 96 hours		
Test conditions static/flow through	Static			
Type of dilution system- for flow through method.	N/A	EPA: Must provide reproducible supply		
Renewal rate for static renewal	N/A	of toxicant, with a consistent flow rate of 5-10 vol/24 hours, and meter systems calibrated before study and checked twice daily during test period		
Aeration, if any	No aeration during testing.			
		EPA requires: no aeration; OECD permits aeration		
<u>[est vessel</u> Material: (glass/stainless steel)	Glass			
Size: Fill volume:	20 L 15 L (19.0-cm depth)	EPA requires: Size 19 L (5 gal) or 30 x 60 x 30 cm Fill volume: 15-30 L of solution		

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Parameter	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
Source of dilution water	The dilution water was synthetic seawater prepared with synthetic sea salts (Lobster Life Systems, E. Rutherford, NJ) and well water.	Results of bi-weekly testing of the well water for nitrate, ammonia, salinity, pH, and DO are provided in Appendix 2, p. 35.
		Results of bi-annual testing of the well water for a broad range of contaminants and water quality parameters are provided in Appendix 2, pp. 36-39.
		EPA 1975; Soft reconstituted water or water from a natural source, not dechlorinated tap water; OECD permits de-chlorinated tap water.

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Parameter	Details	Remarks		
		Criteria		
Water parameters: Hardness	Not reported.	The water hardness was not reported.		
pН	7.4-8.1			
Dissolved oxygen	78-112% saturation	-		
Total Organic Carbon	<1.0 mg/L (bi-annual analysis)	Hardness and pH		
Particulate Matter	<11.0 mg/L (TSS, bi-annual analysis)	EPA requires hardness of 40-48 mg/L as CaCO, and pH of 7.2-7.6; 8.0-8.3 for marine-stenohaline fishes, 7.7-8.0		
Metals	See Appendix 2, pp. 36-39	for estuarine-euryhaline fishes; monthi range <0.8. OECD allows hardness of		
Pesticides	Not detected	10-250 mg/L as CaCO, and pH between 6 and 8.5.		
Chlorine	Not reported	Dissolved Oxygen  Renewal: ≥60% during 1st 48 hrs and		
emperature	21.6-22.1°C	≥ 40% during 2 <sup>nd</sup> 48 hrs Flow-through: ≥60% through out		
alinity	17%	OECD requires at least 80% saturation value.		
ntervals of water quality neasurement	DO, pH, salinity, and temperature were determined daily in all test tanks. The temperature was also measured continuously in the control chamber.	Temperature EPA requires 22 ± 1°C for estuarine/marine. OECD requires range of 21 - 25°C for bluegill and 13- 17°C for rainbow trout. Salinity		
		30-34 ‰ (parts per thousand) salinity for marine-stenohaline fishes; 10-17‰ for estuarine-euryhaline fishes, weekly range < 6 ‰ EPA water quality measured at beginning of test and every 48 hours		

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Parameter	Details	Remarks
		Criteria
Concentration of test material: nominal:	0 (negative control) and 100 ppm	This study was designed as a limit test.
measured:	0 (negative control) and 105 ppm a.i.	Recoveries were adjusted for the purity of the test material (Table 3, p. 19).
		EPA/OECD requires: Control and five treatment levels. Each conc. should be 60% of the next highest conc., and should be in a geometric series
Solvent (type, percentage, if used)	None used.	
		EPA requires: Not to exceed 0.5 mL/L for static tests or 0.1 mL/L for flow-through tests; OECD requires solvent, exceed 100 mg/L.
Number of fish/replicates:		
negative control:	30 fish, divided into three replicates containing 10 fish each	
orvent control.	N/A	
reated:	30 fish, divided into three replicates containing 10 fish each	EPA: ≥ 10/concentration; .  OECD requires at least 7  fish/concentration
Biomass loading rate	0.205 g fish/L (instantaneous)	
· .		Static: ≤ 0.8 g/L at ≤ 17°C, ≤ 0.5 g/L at > 17°C; flow-through: ≤ 1 g/L/day; OECD requires maximum of 1 g fish/L for static and semi-static with higher rates accepted for flow-through
ighting	16-hours light/8-hours dark	Light intensity was approximately 93 foot candles at the level of the test solution.
		EPA requires: 16 hours light/8 hours dark); OECD requires 12-16 hours photoperiod.

Parameter	Details	Remarks		
		Criteria		
Feeding	Animals were not fed during			
	testing.	EPA/OECD requires: No feeding during the study		
Recovery of chemical	104-109% of nominal	Based on matrix spikes analyzed		
Level of Quantitation	5 ppm	concurrently with the samples on Days 0 and 4 (Table 2, p. 19).		
Level of Detection	Not reported			
Positive control {if used, indicate the chemical and concentrations}	N/A :			
Other parameters, if any	N/A			

## 2. Observations:

Table 2: Observations

Criteria	Details	Remarks/Criteria		
Parameters measured including the sublethal effects/toxicity symptoms	Mortality and sub-lethal effects			
Observation intervals	3, 6, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours of exposure	EPA/OECD requires: minimally every 24 hours		
Were raw data included?	Yes, sufficient			
Other observations, if any	N/A			

# II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

# A. MORTALITY:

No mortalities were observed in the control or 100 ppm treatment groups.

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Table 3: Effect of AE F130060 Technical on Mortality of Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus).

Treatment, ppm,	No. of fish at	0-24 Hours		48	48-72-Hours		96 Hours	
measured and (nominal conc.)	start of study	No Dead	mortality	No Dead	mortality	No Dead	% mortality	
Negative control	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
105 (100)	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NOEC (mortality)	100 ррт							
LC <sub>50</sub> (95% C.I.)	>100 ppm	>100 ppm						
Positive control, if used mortality: LC <sub>so</sub> :	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

# **B. NON-LETHAL TOXICITY ENDPOINTS:**

No sublethal effects were observed during the study in the control or 100 ppm treatment groups.

# C. REPORTED STATISTICS:

The 96-hour  $LC_{50}$  value, NOEC, and LOEC were visually determined, based on observed treatment-related mortality or sub-lethal effects. Nominal concentrations were reported.

#### 96-Hour

LC<sub>50</sub>: >100 ppm NOEC: 100 ppm LOEC: >100 ppm

Endpoints affected: None

# D. VERIFICATION OF STATISTICAL RESULTS:

The 96-hour  $LC_{50}$  value, NOEC, and LOEC were visually determined, based on observed treatment-related mortality or sub-lethal effects. Mean-measured concentrations were reported.

#### 96-Hour

LC<sub>50</sub>: >105 ppm a.i. NOEC: 105 ppm a.i. LOEC: >105 ppm a.i. Endpoints affected: None

### E. STUDY DEFICIENCIES:

This study is scientifically valid. However, the mean fish weight of 0.307 g was determined from the 30 control fish at study termination, and was less than the required initial weight range of 0.5-5 g. As a result, this study does not fulfill guideline requirements for an acute toxicity study with the Sheepshead minnow [§72-3(a)] and is classified SUPPLEMENTAL.

# F. REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

The reviewer's conclusions are identical to those reported by the study authors.

## G. CONCLUSIONS:

This study is scientifically sound, but does not satisfy the guideline requirements for an acute toxicity study with an estuarine fish (§72-3a) because the mean weight of the organisms, determined at study termination, was 0.307 g, which is less than the required initial weight range of 0.5 to 5 g. This study provides useful information, and is classified SUPPLEMENTAL. Based on the results of this study, AE F130060 Technical (Mesosulfuronmethyl) is categorized as practically non-toxic to juvenile Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus) on an acute toxicity basis.

### 96-Hour

LC<sub>50</sub>: >105 ppm a.i. NOEC: 105 ppm a.i. LOEC: >105 ppm a.i. Endpoints affected: None

### III. REFERENCES:

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 1989. OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals; Guideline No. 203: Fish Acute Toxicity Test.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1982. Pesticide Assessment Guidelines. Subdivision E, Hazard Evaluation: Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms. Guideline §72-3, EPA 540/9-82-024. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1989. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Federal Register Vol. 54, Good Laboratory Practice Standards, Final Rule (40 CFR Part 160). No. 158:34052-34074. Washington, DC.
- Eddy, S. 1978. How to Know the Freshwater Fishes. Third Edition. Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, IO.

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